NEW FINITE ELEMENT / MULTIBODY SYSTEM ALGORITHM FOR MODELING FLEXIBLE TRACKED VEHICLES

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OUTLINE

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- Tracked Vehicle Models
- Challenges
- Project Objectives
- ANCF Finite Elements
- Integration of FE/MBS Algorithms
- Numerical Example
- Summary
- Future Work

MBS SIMULATION

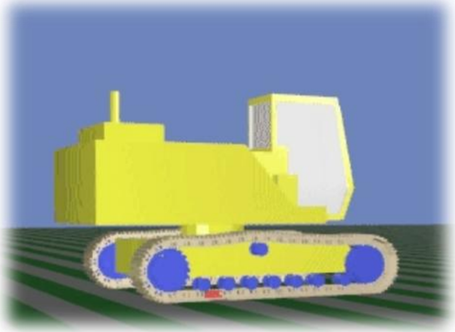
- Implementation of general MBS algorithms started in the mid seventies.
- First generation MBS codes were designed to solve systems that consist of rigid bodies only.
- Second generation MBS codes that allowed for modeling small deformation of flexible bodies with distributed inertia were introduced in the early eighties.
- Existing commercial MBS codes cannot systematically solve large deformation FE problems.
- The objective of this project is to address this important problem in order to develop a new generation of flexible MBS algorithms.
- These new algorithms can be effectively used to solve chain and tracked vehicle problems.

MBS SIMULATION (TARDEC)

- TARDEC has a history of providing strong support for MBS research.
- This support led to the development of a new generation of MBS codes at the University of Iowa approximately 30 years ago.
- Successful integration of small deformation finite element (FE) and MBS algorithms was accomplished.
- This procedure has been implemented in most commercial MBS computer codes and is currently widely used in industry.
- TARDEC is currently working with the University of Illinois at Chicago on the development of a new generation of MBS codes based on the integration of computational geometry, large displacement FE, and MBS algorithms.

TRACKED VEHICLE MODELS

- Level of details included in tracked vehicle models depends on the available MBS simulation technology.
- First spatial MBS tracked vehicle model with rigid link chains was developed in the mid nineties.
- First MBS tracked vehicle model with rubber track (belt) was developed a few years ago.
- Development of flexible link chain models will require efficient integration of large displacement FE/MBS algorithms.
- This requires the use of new generation of MBS algorithms and computer programs .



CHALLENGES

MSTV
MODELING AND SIMULATION, TESTING AND VALIDATION

- Chains have large number of joints and nonlinear inertia.
- Joints increase the number of nonlinear algebraic equations leading to a more complex algorithm.
- Development of accurate rigid link chains can be challenging.
- Efficient flexible link chain models cannot be developed using the floating frame of reference formulation implemented in most MBS codes.
- The use of new concepts and approaches is necessary.

$$\left.\begin{array}{c}\mathbf{M}\ddot{\mathbf{q}}+\mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}}^{T}\boldsymbol{\lambda}=\mathbf{Q}\\ \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q},t)=\mathbf{0}\end{array}\right\}$$

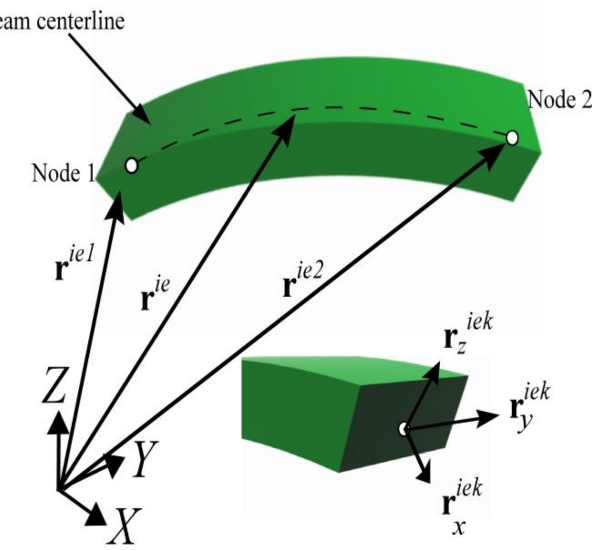
$$\begin{bmatrix}\mathbf{M} & \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}}^{T}\\ \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}} & \mathbf{0}\end{bmatrix}\begin{bmatrix}\ddot{\mathbf{q}}\\ \boldsymbol{\lambda}\end{bmatrix}=\begin{bmatrix}\mathbf{Q}_{e}+\mathbf{Q}_{v}\\ \mathbf{Q}_{d}\end{bmatrix}$$

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

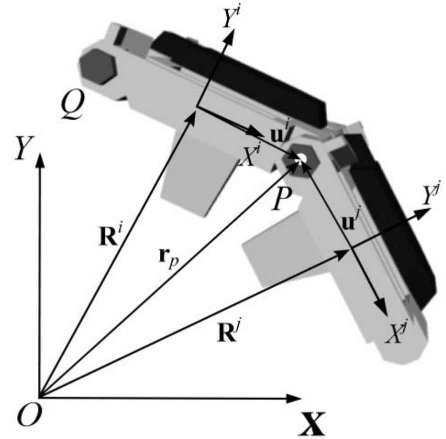
- Develop new generation of MBS tracked vehicle models with flexible link chains.
- In order to address the challenges in developing such models, the large displacement FE absolute nodal coordinate formulation (ANCF) is used.
- Use ANCF finite elements to obtain constant inertia leading to an optimum sparse matrix structure and zero Coriolis and centrifugal forces.
- Use ANCF finite elements to formulate chain linear connectivity conditions, leading to the elimination of dependent variables at a preprocessing stage (no chain joints in the MBS code).
- Demonstrate the new concepts and algorithms by implementing in a new tracked vehicle model.

ANCF FINITE ELEMENTS

- ANCF finite elements correctly describe rigid body motion.
- The constant inertia matrix leads to optimum sparse matrix structure and zero Coriolis and centrifugal forces.
- General constitutive models can be used in the case of beams and plates.
- ANCF finite elements can be used to obtain linear chain connectivity conditions



$$\mathbf{r}^{ie} = \mathbf{S}^{ie}(x^{ie}, y^{ie}, z^{ie})\mathbf{e}^{ie}$$



$$\mathbf{r}_p^i = \mathbf{r}_p^i$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}^i}{\partial \alpha}\right)_p = \left(\frac{\partial \mathbf{r}^j}{\partial \alpha}\right)_p$$

INTEGRATION OF FE/MBS ALGORITHMS

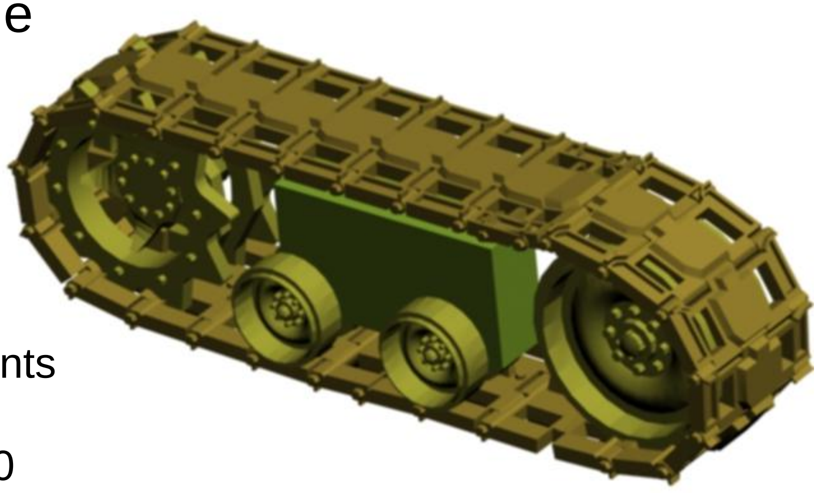
- The new concepts and algorithms are implemented in the MBS code SAMS/2000.
- SAMS/2000 allows modeling systems that consist of rigid, flexible, and very flexible bodies.
- Rigid body formulation, floating frame of reference formulation, and ANCF are implemented.
- ANCF large displacement Cholesky coordinates can be used to obtain an optimum sparse matrix structure for articulated systems.
- Joint constraint equations are satisfied at the position, velocity, and acceleration levels.

$$\left.\begin{aligned}\mathbf{M}\ddot{\mathbf{q}} + \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}}^{T}\boldsymbol{\lambda} &= \mathbf{Q}\\ \mathbf{C}(\mathbf{q}, t) &= \mathbf{0}\end{aligned}\right\}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{M}_{rr} & \mathbf{M}_{rf} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}_r}^{T} \\ \mathbf{M}_{fr} & \mathbf{M}_{ff} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}_f}^{T} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{M}_{aa} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}_a}^{T} \\ \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{0} & \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{s}}^{T} \\ \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}_r} & \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}_f} & \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{q}_a} & \mathbf{C}_{\mathbf{s}} & \mathbf{0} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} \ddot{\mathbf{q}}_r \\ \ddot{\mathbf{q}}_f \\ \ddot{\mathbf{q}}_a \\ \ddot{\mathbf{s}} \\ \boldsymbol{\lambda} \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} \mathbf{Q}_r \\ \mathbf{Q}_f \\ \mathbf{Q}_a \\ \mathbf{0} \\ \mathbf{Q}_c \end{bmatrix}$$

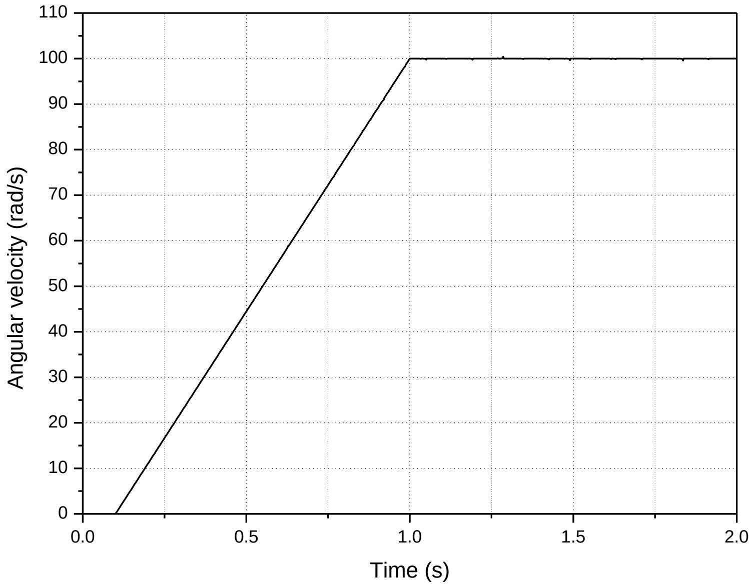
NUMERICAL EXAMPLE

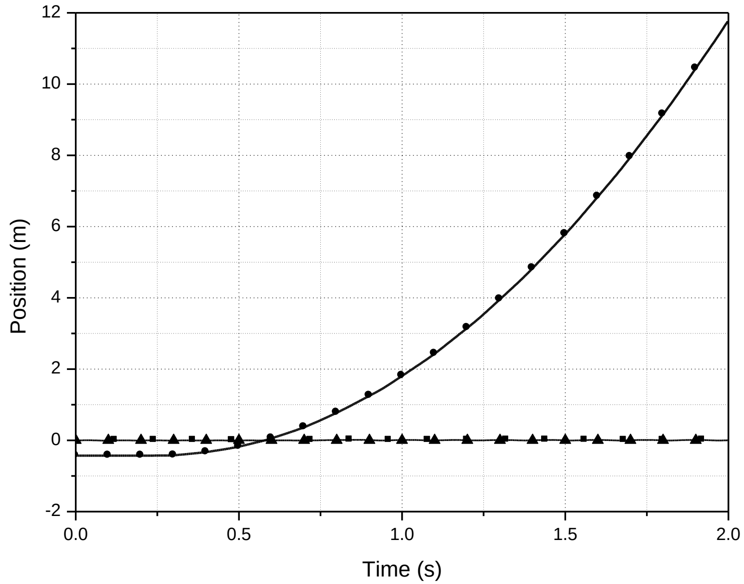
- A simple tracked vehicle model example may be used to illustrate the ideas presented.



- Model details:
  - The chain is modeled using 24 ANCF elements that have a rectangular cross section of dimensions 0.02mx0.4m and density of 2000 kg/m^3
  - The incompressible Neo-Hookean model and non-linear damping model are used to model the internal behavior of the rubber chain

RESULTS

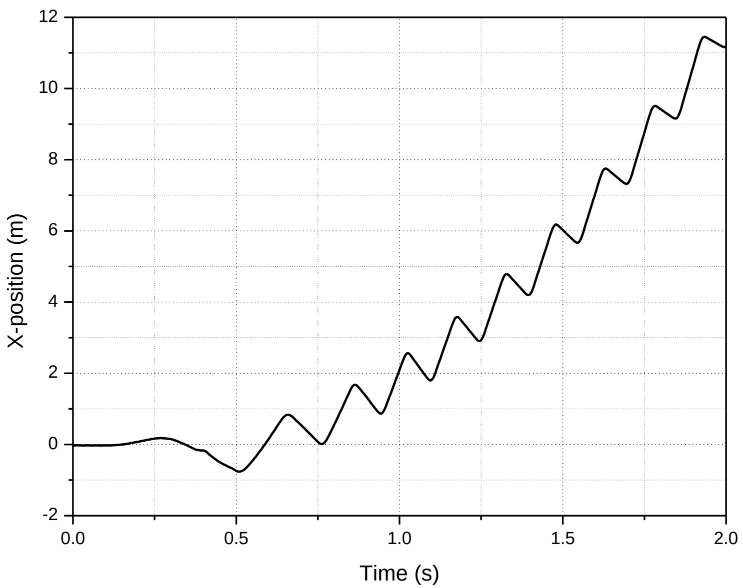




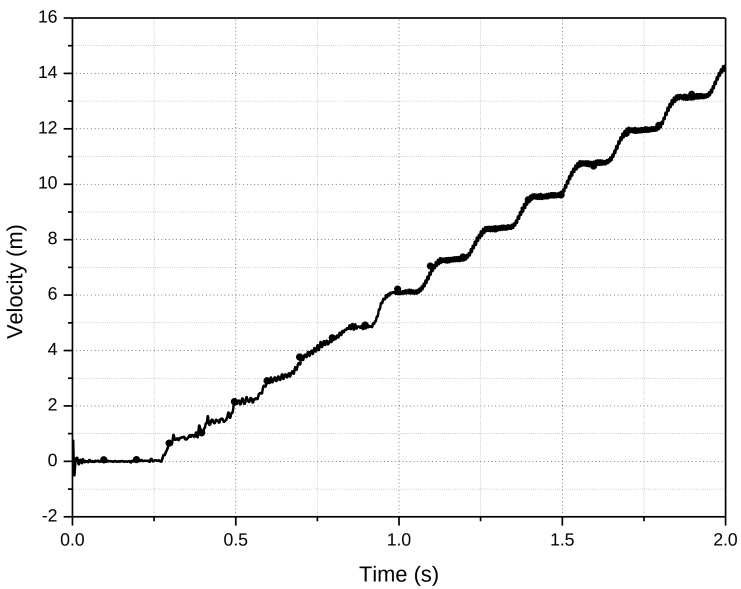
- Sprocket angular velocity

- Position of the center of mass of the chassis
  - *X* coordinate
  - *Y* coordinate
  - *Z* coordinate

Results

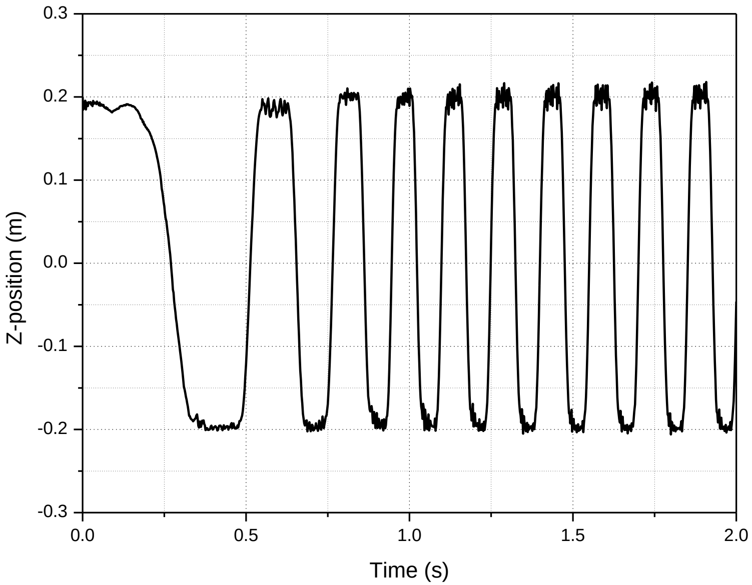


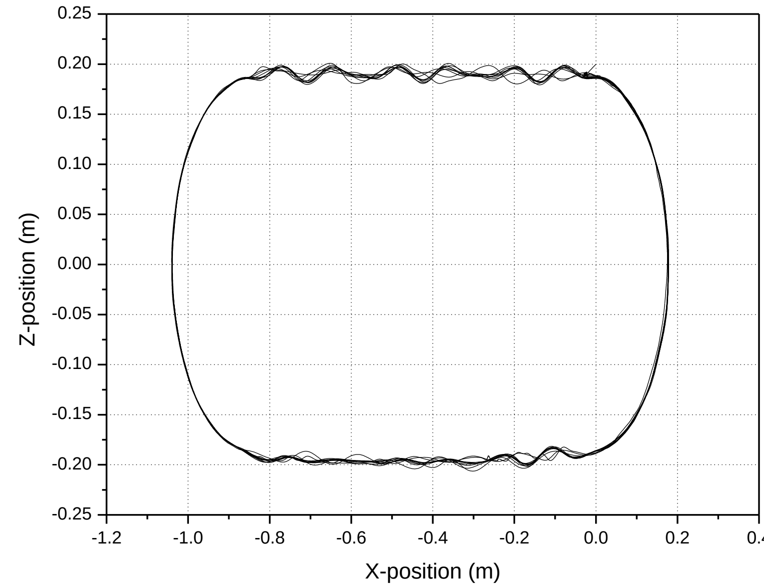
- X coordinate of the position vector of a point on the rubber chain



- X-velocity of the center of mass of the chassis

Results





- Trajectory of a point on the rubber chain

- Z coordinate of the position vector of a point on the rubber chain

SUMMARY

- Integration of large displacement FE/MBS algorithms is necessary for the development of efficient and detailed tracked vehicle models.
- ANCF finite elements allow for the development of new FE meshes that have linear connectivity and constant inertia.
- Dependent variables can be systematically eliminated at a preprocessing stage (no need for joint formulation in the MBS code).
- The constant inertia allows for the development of an optimum sparse matrix structure of the equations of motion.
- The new concept was demonstrated using a chain example.

FUTURE WORK

- Develop a detailed tracked vehicle model with flexible link chains.
- The forces determined from the MBS simulation will be used to determine the link stresses.
- High deformation soil models may be included in the MBS environment.
- Comparisons between rigid and stiff track link tracked vehicles may be conducted in order to determine/outline the importance of deformation in tracked vehicle links (thermal stresses may be important).

Questions?